THE Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,407, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ... Rs. 52

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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FOR HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, OR LONDON.

THE fine A 1 Clipper-built Ship CADUCEUS, A. HOLTON, Commander, 1,006 Tons Register, to sail about the 30th Instant; has first-class accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Passengers for Southampton or London will be forwarded by Steamer from Havre free of expense if desired.

For further particulars apply to Captain HOLTON on board, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of the *Caduceus*.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

THE fast-sailing Brig NASRY, 293 Tons, Register, Captain S. A. BOX, to sail within 10 days. For Freight or passage apply to Captain S. A. BOX at the Office of Messrs. DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., No. 7, Parsee Street, Fort.

Bombay, 17th Oct. 1862.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship BENARES, (1,900 Tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain G. P. WRIGHT, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on MONDAY, the 27th October, at 8 P.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Friday, the 24th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office.
Bombay, 14th October 1862.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Friday, the 24th Instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-Ship SINGAPORE, (1,800 Tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain G. A. GRAINGER, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 29th October, at 9 A.M., from Monsoon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 25th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on the 25th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 14th October 1862.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 28th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. G. HIGGINSON, on the 28th October, to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 15th and 28th of each month until further notice.

Agents at VINGORLA.—Wamun Appajee Seergamkeer.
„ GOA.—Mr. Gomes.
„ SEDASHEWGUR.—Ardaseer Furdoonjee.
„ MANGALORE.—R. Dawson & Co.
„ CANANORE.—J. W. Gerard.
„ CALICUT & BEYPORE.—James Andrew & Co.
„ COCHIN.—Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

THE Screw Steam Ship BOMBAY, Captain J. WOOLEY, now thoroughly repaired and in good condition, will start to Cochin THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, touching the intermediate Ports of Vingoria, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.

For Freight and Passage apply to CULLIANDASS NUSSERWANJEE, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship CORINGA, to Kurrachee with Mails and Passengers 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight and Passage, apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents C. & B. S. N. Co., Limited.

FOR SURAT & THENCE TO GOGO.

(If sufficient inducement offers.)

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain J. A. SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.

For deck passage and freight apply to the Manager, at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 20th Oct., 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing well-known Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, J. KIDDER, Commander, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above port, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 P.M.

For Freight of Goods, Specie and Passengers, apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, especially of Acids, per Ship *Naval Brigade*, Captain MOOR, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship, and take delivery of their respective Goods, as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.,
Agents Ship *Naval Brigade*.

Bombay, 7th October 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued on the Plea Side of the late Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the suit of JEETA RUNGJEE, HUCKMA RUNGJEE, GUNMA RUNGJEE, DEEPA KESSOWJEE, TEJA KHOOSHALJEE, MYACHUND SUTHAJEE, GOPICHUND KHEMA, and HUCKMA MOTEE, trading in Bombay under the name, style, and firm of CRUSTNAJEE RUNGJEE.....*Plaintiffs.*

vs.

MEYA MAHOMED HOOSSEIN BIN MAHOMED SYED RUGAY.....*Defendant*,

Will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, be put up for sale by Public Auction, in the Sheriff's Office, a Diamond Finger Ring, the property of the abovenamed Defendant.

N. B.—For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

W. LOUDON, Sheriff.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 14th October 1862.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Establishments WILL BE CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd inst., on account of the DEWALLEE HOLIDAYS.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. MACNEIL,
Agent, Bombay.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent, Bombay.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
A. MORRISON,
Agent, Bombay.

For the Central Bank of Western India,
J. GORDON,
Secretary Bombay.

Bombay, 16th October 1862.

NOTICE.

ASSESSMENT UPON HOUSES, BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

IN accordance with the requirement of Clauses VIII and IX. of act XXV. of 1856, Notice is hereby given, that the Book containing the Valuation and the Rate assessed for the year 1863 upon Houses, Buildings, and Grounds, situated within the Island of Bombay and Colaba is now and will remain open at this Office until FRIDAY, the 31st instant, for the inspection of all parties concerned, and that any objection to the Rate must be made and the grounds of such objections stated in writing and lodged at this Office on or before that date.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioners,
W. TRACEY, Clerk.

Bombay Municipal Commissioner's Office,
14th October 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sites for building or deposit of Materials or Merchandize in the neighbourhood of the Railway Stations of Naudgam, Chaliagam, Pachora, Julgam, and Warrungam, will be sold by Public Auction, at the above named Railway Stations, on 1st November 1862, at 11 o'clock A.M.

The Lots will be each one acre in extent, and will be put up for Auction at an upset price of Rs. 50 per acre. Purchasers will be required to deposit 50 per cent. at the time of Auction and to pay the balance of the purchase-money within one month of purchase. If the purchase-money be not paid within the period specified, the Sale will be cancelled and the money deposited will be forfeited.

L. R. ASHBURNER, Collector.

Dhoolia, 30th Sept. 1862.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Price 8 Annas,

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, including a list of the Vessels, corrected up to 1st October.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

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„ „ „ Decisions „ 1851 to 1856.		
„ Dewanny Adawlut cases vols. for 1851 to 1856.		
„ „ „ Decisions „ „		

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

T. WILLIAMSON

GENTLEMEN'S HAIR CUTTER.

Hair Cut at the Shop ..... Re. 1
Do. do. at their own Houses ..... „ 2

A supply of the undermentioned Toilet Requisites and Medical Specifics on hand :—

Williamson's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Price Rs. 5 per 4 oz. phials.
Do. Anti-Scurf Hair Lotion. Price Rs. 3 per quart.
Williamson's Asthmatic Powders, Rs. 3 per 1 dozen packets.
Do. Vegetable Dysentery Pills, Rs. 2-8 per dozen.

No. 6, Bake House Lane, Fort.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. F. A. PALMER & Co., No. 2, Medow Street :—

One handsome 18-Light Crystal Chandelier, from the well-known makers *Messrs. Stephenson Allardice & Co.* of Glasgow, fitted for Oil or Candles, at Rs. 600.

Two handsome 12-Light Crystal Chandelier, do., at Rs. 400 each, and several smaller ones from the same manufacturers.

Bombay, 7th October 1862.

RED BOOT MART.

JUST received per Steamer *Indore*, another supply of goods (especially to order) comprising—

Gentlemens' Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
Do. do. do. Balmoral do.
Do. do. Patent Leather Dress do.
Do. do. French Calf Walking do.
Do. Shooting Boots with hooks.
Do. Enamel Lace Oxford Shoes.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Ladies' Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
Do. Bronze do. do. do. Boots.
Do. Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong-Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay.

MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.,

22, APOLLO STREET.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST FITTING TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSE.

The Tailoring Department conducted by Mr. Betts—late Betts and Pagan.

MESSRS. E. & Co. have just received a new stock of Woollen Cloths from one of the best West of England Manufactories, consisting of Fine Angolas, Silk Mixed Tweeds, Cassimeres, Bedford Cord, Cotton Cord, &c. &c.

Also Black and Blue single Milled Wool Dyed Broad Cloths and Venetians, Black and Drab Alpaccas, White and Colored Englishmade Shirts and Collars, Indian Gauze, Merino Vests and Pants, Black Silk Hats, Drab Felt Hats, Oxonian, Scilian, and sir chamber Oxonians, Travelling and Balmoral Caps, Gents White Kid Gloves, Swimming bags, Money belts, and Overland trunks.

An endless variety of Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery, Brown Windsor Soap, Ambrosial, Amon Shaving Soaps.

As Messrs. E. & Co., have always on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures, Gentlemen leaving Bombay can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

[From 6th October 1862, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS.

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distances	Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
		BOMBAY ..... Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	8 45	10 0	2 30	2 40
23½		Byculla..... „	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 53	9 0	10 22	2 45	2 55
59		Dadur ..... „	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	...	...	3 6
8		MAHIM..... Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	...	...	3 22
91		COORLA ..... Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	...	...	6 20	...	10 45	...	...
162		Bhandoop ..... „	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 50	...	11 12	...	...
204		Tannah ..... „	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 29	...	11 30	3 31	...
33½		CALLIAN ..... Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 15	...	12 5	4 5	...
		CALLIAN ..... Dep.	...	...	...	10 13	4 30	...	...	...	...	4 30	...
40		Titwalla ..... „	...	...	...	10 42	4 55	...	...	...	...	4 55	...
49½		Wassind ..... „	...	...	...	11 15	5 30	...	...	...	...	5 30	...
53½		Shapoor ..... „	...	...	...	11 35	5 50	...	...	...	...	5 50	...
66½		Khurdee ..... „	...	...	...	12 20	6 35	...	...	...	...	6 35	...
		Geolburn Viaduct „	...	...	...	1 50	8 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	...
75		KUSSARAH ..... Arr.	...	...	...	2 20	8 30	...	...	...	...	8 30	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

		EGUTTOOHA ... Dep	...	...	...	P.M. 6 20	A.M. 5 30	...	...	...	...	A.M. 5 30	...
90½		Nandore ..... „	...	...	...	7 10	6 30	...	...	...	...	6 30	...
106½		Deolalee for Nassick ... „	...	...	...	8 10	7 40	...	...	...	...	7 40	...
126		Niphar ..... „	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	...
136½		Lasaulgaum ... „	...	...	...	...	9 45	...	...	...	...	9 45	...
152		Munmar ..... „	...	...	...	...	10 55	...	...	...	...	10 55	...
157½		Nandgaum ... „	...	...	...	...	12 5	...	...	...	...	12 5	...
193½		Chaligaum ... „	...	...	...	...	1 45	...	...	...	...	1 45	...
205½		Khujgaum ... „	...	...	...	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	2 35	...
221½		Pachora..... „	...	...	...	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	3 35	...
257½		Munawud..... „	...	...	...	...	4 40	...	...	...	...	4 40	...
250½		JULGAUM ..... Arr.	...	...	...	...	5 30	...	...	...	...	5 30	...
		CALLIAN ..... Dep.	A.M. 12 10	P.M. 50	...	P.M. 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41½		Budlapoor ..... „	11 40	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58½		Narel..... „	12 25	12 0	...	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66½		Tillowlee ..... „	1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71		CAMPOOLEE ... Arr.	1 15	12 45	...	5 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
	KHANDALLA ... Dep.	P.M. 4 15	A.M. 4 0	...	...	P.M. 8 20	...	...	...	...	...
73½	Lanowlee ..... „	4 35	4 20	...	...	8 40	...	...	...	...	...
83	Kirkulla ..... „	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91½	Tulligaum..... „	5 33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee ..... „	6 25	6 15	...	...	10 10	...	...	...	...	...
112½	POONA ..... Arr.	6 40	6 25	...	...	10 20	...	...	...	...	...
	POONA ..... Dep.	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130½	Ocrooles ..... „	...	9 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146½	Kheirgaum ... „	...	9 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132½	Patus..... „	...	9 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	Decksal..... „	...	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
188½	Poomulwaree ... „	...	11 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206½	Jehwoor ..... „	...	12 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216½	Keim..... „	...	1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
227½	Barsee Road... „	...	1 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Marheh ..... „	...	2 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
255½	Mahol ..... „	...	3 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
276½	SHOLAPORE ... Arr.	...	4 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

UP TRAINS.

Distances	Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			Noon.								
		SHOLAPORE ..... Dep.	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20½		Mehol ..... „	1 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39		Marheh ..... „	2 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48½		Barsee Road ... „	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60		Keim ..... „	3 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70		Jehwoor ..... „	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87½		Poomulwaree ... „	5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99½		Decksal..... „	5 49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123½		Patus ..... „	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130		Kheirgaum ..... „	7 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146		Ocrooles ..... „	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163½		POONA ..... Arr.	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		POONA ..... Dep.	P.M. 9 50	A.M 9 0	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½		Kirkee ..... „	10 5	9 20	2 50	...	...	...	...	...	...
184½		Tulligum..... „	...	10 20	3 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
194½		Kirkulla ..... „	...	10 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
202½		Lanowlee ..... „	11 53	11 23	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½		KHANDALLA..... Arr.	12 8	11 38	4 55	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
	CAMPOOLEE ..... Dep.	A.M. 3 15	P.M. 2 0	P.M. 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
209½	Tillowlee ..... „	2 13	1 0	7 54	...	...	...	...	...	...
223½	Narel..... „	1 10	3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
234½	Budlapoor ..... „	4 45	3 43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
243	CALLIAN ..... Arr.	5 18	4 7	8 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
	JULGAUM ..... Dep.	...	...	A.M. 11 45	A. M. ...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Musawud ..... „	...	...	12 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
29½	Pachora ..... „	...	...	1 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
45½	Khujgaum ..... „	...	...	2 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
57½	Chaligaum ..... „	...	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
77½	Nandgaum ..... „	...	...	5 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
98½	Munmar ..... „	...	...	6 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	Lasaulgaum ... „	...	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
124½	Niphar ..... „	...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
144½	Deolalee for Nassick ... „	...	...	10 0	7 30	...	...	...	...	...
160½	Nandore ..... „	...	...	10 55	8 25	...	...	...	...	...
175½	EGUTTOOHA ..... Arr.	...	...	11 55	9 30	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

		KUSSARAH ..... Dep.	...	...	...	A.M. 8 30	P.M. 1 0	...	...	...	...
		Goolburn Viaduct „	...	...	...	4 45	2 15	...	...	...	...
18½		Khurdee ..... „	...	...	...	5 0	2 30	...	...	...	...
157½		Shapoor ..... „	...	...	...	...	3 15	...	...	...	...
201½		Wassind ..... „	...	...	...	5 50	3 80	...	...	...	...
219½		Titwalla..... „	...	...	...	...	4 5	...	...	...	...
217½		CALLIAN ..... Arr.	...	...	...	6 30	4 25	...	...	...	...
		CALLIAN ..... Dep.	A. M. 5 23	P.M. 4 15	P.M. 8 50	P.M. 7 0	P. M. 4 30	A. M. ...	P. M. ...	A. M. ...	P. M. 5 20	P. M. ...
255½		Tannah ..... „	6 2	4 50	9 25	8 0	5 13	...	...	...	6 0	...
259½		Bhandoop ..... „	...	...	...	...	5 30	...	...	...	6 15	...
267		Coorla ..... „	6 30	5 23	9 55	8 43	5 53	...	...	...	6 40	...
		Mahim ..... „	...	...	...	...	...	9 15	7 0	10 0	...	8. 0
270½		Dadur ..... „	...	...	...	...	6 7	9 25	7 9	10 10	...	8 12
274		Byculla ..... „	6 52	5 50	10 18	9 10	6 23	9 38	7 21	10 23	7 7	8 27
276½		BOMBAY ..... Arr.	7 4	6 5	10 30	9 25	6 35	9 50	7 33	10 35	7 20	8 40

NOTE.—The 2-50 P.M. Train from Bombay will stop at Dadur on Saturdays only.

GHAUT CONVEYANCE IN ADDITION TO RAILWAY FARES.

BHORE GHAUT..... { Palkies..... Rs. 4 0 each. / Ghurries ..... „ 1 4 0 per seat.

THULL GHAUT..... { Dhoolees.....Rs. 5 each. (From 16th to 31st October 1862.)

N.B.—By the 2-50 P.M. Train from Bombay Passengers will be booked to be conveyed over the Bhore Ghaut in Palkies and Dhoolies only. Fares—Palkies, Rs. 4 each; Dhoolies, Rs. 2-4 each. All Passengers requiring the Company's conveyance over the Bhore Ghaut should obtain Ghaut Tickets at the Stations where they take their Railway Tickets. Tickets for the Dhoolies on the Thull Ghaut to be obtained at Egutpoora and Kassara only.

GOLBURN RAVINE (KUSSARA LINE.)

Tickets for Conveyance over this Ravine can be had at all Stations between Bombay and Kurjee, inclusive, for the Down-Journey, at Kussara for the Up-Journey, and at Callian Station for Passengers from the South-Eastern Line, at the following rate :—a two wheeled Cart drawn by Bullocks at 8 annas per seat.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st November 1862, and until further notice, the Company will provide Dhoolies only for the conveyance of Passengers over the Thull Ghaut. Tickets at Rs. 10 each to be obtained at any of the Railway Stations. The Tickets to be purchased 48 hours before travelling to enable the Company to provide the Carriage required.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 16th October, 1862.

W. COOPER, Traffic Manager.

NOW PREPARING,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

THIS DIRECTORY will contain a vast amount of information, useful alike to the European and Native Inhabitants of the Presidency, to Shipping Masters, Naval and Military Officers, and others.

It will contain a full account of the Eclipses for 1863, an account of the Christian and Native Feasts, Fasts, and Ceremonies. Native Holidays allowed by Government, correct Pilot Tables for the year, Lists of the Members of both Houses of Parliament, the Members of the Indian Council in England, and the Legislative Councils in India. An account of the Public Buildings, Hospitals, and Societies. The Army List for the Bombay Presidency corrected to the time of Publication, List of Sirdars in the Deccan, and in Sind, East Indian Finanpia Accounts, and a mass of information and useful Tables never before published.

The list of Inhabitants in the Presidency will be compiled with great care, and in the meantime the Public is solicited to furnish all information calculated to make the work a reliable Book of Direction for the Presidency.

OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,
27, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

FOR SALE.

HOME NEWS, dated 10th and 18th September, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. F. GIESLER & Co. of London, expected immediately; orders for which will be registered by W. NICOL & Co.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

Black and Grey's Claret in Case containing 1 doz. each.
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing..... 1 „ „
Do. Brandy in Case containing..... 1 „ „
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing ½ „ „
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.

RUCK, PENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

MESSRS. GLENSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India :—

LIST OF PRICES.

		Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases...	Rs.	30
Do. Do. Black „		25
Do. Do. Yellow „		29
Amontillado, Red „		32
Port Black „		28
Do. Pints „		15
Claret Blue „		20
Do. Leoville, Y

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 20th October 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	219 to 224 per $100

SHARES.

Names	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		(ex divd.
Agra Bank	200	5 pr. ct.	35 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	50 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	11 discount.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	8 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	46 pm. ex. divd.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	105 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	72 pr. ct. pm.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,750	320 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs.250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,350p.sh.pm
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218 3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares.	130 14-0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 450 disct.
Hancock Pitty Spinning & Weaving Co.	*	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Soorjee Vallabhdass Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Indor Abee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	.....	
Miscellaneous.			
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Thistle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
" Loan 1835-36	93
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	103½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	111 to 111½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 210
Carolus	" 209
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 104½ to 106½
Gold Leaf	" 16 7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s 6d.
To China	No enquires.
To Clyde	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (17TH OCTOBER 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:		Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	380 to 382
Old Surat	"	360 to 365
Old Oomlhra, and Bhownuggur	"	400 to 405
Old Oomrawuttee	"	375 to 380
Old Comptа	"	370 to 375
Old Dharwar Sanguinee	"	390 to 395
Old Gurree, and Dhuggur	"	360 to 365
Old Veravul	"	355 to 360
Khandeish	"	350 to 352
Old Perattee	"	355 to 360
Old Acconi	"	390 to 395
Old Mungrole	"	360 to 362
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,500 to 1,510.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candvish...at Rs.		7-3 to 7-4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Gujarat	"	8-4 to 8-6 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	38 to 39 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	"	40 to 41 nominal.
	"	29 to 30

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies in Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz., —

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0¼d. "
3 Do.	at 2s.	0¼d. "
2 Do.	at 2s.	0¼d. "
1 Do.	at 2s.	0¼d. "
Sight	at 1s.	11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies at the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
October 16th, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" on demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitt..d through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 11th October 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA,

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.,
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG AND EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0¾d. "
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0¾d. "
" 2 months' sight	2s.	0d. "
" 1 month's sight	1s.	11¾d. "
" On demand	1s.	11¾d. "
On Scotland	1s.	11¾d. "
On Ireland	1s.	11¾d. "
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d. "

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other depositors as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at the highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent. per annum.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 1st October 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 2 do.	2s.	0d. "
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d. "
" On demand	1s.	11¾d. "
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d. "
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¼d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn ¼ "
Deposits for 3 months ..... ½ "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... ¾ "
Do. do. 9 do. ..... 1 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 1½ "

NOT FIXED.

1133 Admiral Lyons, Thomason—John Tanner & Co.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
1288 Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
284 C. Commercial de Gos, Barros—Henderson& Co.(for sale)
1204 Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
435 Coringa (s), Calder—C. and R. S. N. Co.
917 Flower of the Forest, McAlly—W. & A. Graham & Co.
368 Foulks Snowden, T. Pate—Woosman Woyeins.
1354 Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart, Latham & Co. (in dock)
369 Juddal Maunoo, Nacoda—Adamsiy Sooltanally.
1242 Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
706 Mayaram Dayaram, Ready—H. Bidick Dossal.
109 Nasarool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
292 Nassree, S. A. Box—Ludha Samjee.
541 Naval Brigade, Moon—D. H. Cama & Co.
1008 Peerless, Flovin—Lawrence & Co.
705 Pilatel Barry, Nacoda—Esmal H. Hubib.
578 Ralston, T. Davis—W. & A. Graham & Co.
450 Scindian (s), Morrison—B. S. N. Company. (For sale.)
986 Sillery, McAulay—Wallace & Co.
962 Tybunia, Coote—Wallace & Co.
410 Victoria, Gibbs—S. Tyebjee & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1200 Ganges, (s), H. Wilkinson.
1600 Petiing, " (Lord Sp.).
742 Singapore (s), Grainger.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

731	Brandon, Umfreville.	Aug. 26
501	Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone—W. Nicol & Co.	Sep. 8
936	City of Carlisle, Pentreath—W. Nicol & Co.	July 16
813	City of Delhi, Muir—Grey & Co.	
783	Clyde, Journdan—Leckie & Co.	July 17
623	Colgrain, Gardener.	Sep. 12
1192	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 15
766	Coromandel, Thompson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 7
558	The Duke of Northumberland, Brown—John Tanner & Co.	Sep. 12
1047	Daniel Rankin, Rankin—Grey & Co. (troops)	July 2
826	Eloiss, Philpot.	Aug. 5
802	Edwin Fox, Maclean—W. Nicol & Co.	Sep. 12
756	Empress of India, Thompson—Peel Cassels & Co.	June 30
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co. (troops)	July 24
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour (troops)—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 23
1156	Hornet, Pryan.	Sep. 12
678	Lady McDonald, Brunell—John Tanner & Co.	
1169	Lady of the Lake, Kyle.	Aug. 29
876	Queen of England, Oates—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 4
694	Robert Ritson, Brough—W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 12
927	Salamanca, Livesay—Leckie & Co.	
591	Southern Cross, Bristow.	
1046	Star of India, Morris, (troops)—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 2
848	Victoria, Martin—Robert Frith & Co.	
837	Victoria, Tate.	
1064	Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.	Sept. 3
535	Wellington, Ayling.	
1074	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (via Colombo; sailed (troops)	July 24

FROM LONDON VIA NATAL.

General Havelock, Spowart.

FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.

1354 Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

824 Adriatic, Scott.
1001 Algiers, Morris.
1415 Bencoolen, Chambers—E. Bates & Co. July 5
1094 Elizabeth Fry, San—W. & A. Graham & Co. July 5
519 Early Dawn, Norrie—Coupland & Co. Aug. 29
1239 Cleiker, Koppenhoffi—Martin, Young & Co. Sep. 8
1393 Flying Venus, Witherombe—R. Bates & Co. July 15
1268 Forcaria, Hutchinson—W. & A. Graham & Co. July 5
1564 Harmonides, Moran—Ewart, Latham & Co. July 18
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
948 Helen Douglas, McDougall, W. & A. Graham & Co. June 19
1194 Herald, Smellie—Coupland & Co. Sep. 8
953 Indian Queen—Lawrence & Co. July 29
642 Jalawar, Webster—Coupland & Co. July 12
983 Jamaijee Cursetjee, Foster. Aug. 5
1104 Malakoff, Harris.
747 Milesia, Bell.
669 Moonie, White—W. & A. Graham & Co. Aug. 27
951 Mornington—W. Nicol & Co. Sept. 12
1075 Natalia, Suther—Ewart, Latham & Co. Aug. 14
1081 Palinurus, Tegan—W. Nicol & Co. July 11
1341 Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Lawrence & Co. Sept. 12
1222 Protector, Clarke Aug. 16
1337 Queen of the Seas, Glendioning—W. & A. Graham & Co.
623 Recorder, Osborne—Coupland & Co.
996 Rosslie, Williams—Lyon Brothers. June 17
483 Richard Cobden, Randell—Coupland & Co.
866 Sea Horse, Banks—J. P. Cornforth & Co. July 29
1169 Talavera, Brown—Coupland & Co. July 19
983 Trenton, J. Walker—Coupland & Co. Sept. 12
1785 Tudor, Whurland. Sep. 12
1329 Uscan, Bang—Dirom, Hunter & Co. Aug. 2
1511 Wasp, Storey—Coupland & Co. Sep. 9

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1334 Belgravia, Pentecost, (arrived at Aden 4th Sept.)
1083 Magnolia, Bayaon. July 29

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SEDASHEGHUR.

486 Harriet Humble, Pearson. July 29
333 Mogul, McTeggart. Aug. 2

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE

1342 Fanny Forsyth, Litton—E. Bates & Co. June 16

FROM CARDIFF.

795 Cambay, Wilson. Aug. 17
427 Enterprise, Haynes.
844 Lucy and Harriet.
786 Maria Somes, Loan—Leckie & Co.

FROM SWANSEA VIA ADEN.

1307 Simoom, Dingley. Sep. 4

FROM NEWCASTLE.

858 Bucephalas, Black.
140 Sonderborg.

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

Emma, McKenzie. Aug. 11
Fides Aug. 29

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1763 John Stuart, Burnase.
758 Jane, D. Cooper Aug. 8
985 Patterson, Lumble. Aug. 11

FROM FALMOUTH.

642 Zemindar. Aug. 18

FROM CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

665 John Bright, (s) Thatcher C. M. S. N. Co. Aug. 21

FROM THE CLYDE.

473 Bussorah (s)—Calcutta & B. S. N. Co.
629 Caledonian, Mcmillan. June 28
930 General Neil, Clarke—Finlay, Clark & Co. June 27
710 Kurrachee—Finlay, Clark & Co. Aug. 2
437 Kurrachee (s)—Calcutta & B. S. N. Co.
799 Lord Brougham, Herting—Finlay, Clark & Co. June 15
650 Margaret Kerr, Galloway—Finlay, Clark & Co. Aug. 27
397 Penang (s)—Calcutta & B. S. N. Co.
761 Sailor Prince, Lowe. July 22
640 Sarah, Love.

FROM STOCKHOLM.

358 Celeretas—Volkart Brothers.
350 Diana—Volkart Brothers.

FROM ADEN.

Caractic.
972 Concordia, Ross—Ewart, Latham & Co. Aug. 29
684 Fides.

FROM CALCUTTA.

1455 Arstoon Apcar, (s.)
379 Bombay Merchant.
311 Crusader Sept. 17
577 Delhi—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Aug. 28
1010 Earl of Clare.
624 Fort William.
760 Gem of the Ocean (A)—Stearns, Hobart & Co. Sept. 8
393 Good Success.
1312 Knight Errant. Sept. 17
2075 Norway, (A.)—Forbes & Co. Aug. 16
1031 Speedy Stranack. Sept. 12
1452 Simla.
3000 Simla, (s)—P. & O. Co.
1217 Ta-mania.

FROM MADRAS.

175 Anna Henderson—Robinson & Co.
1069 Ellen Bates—E. Bates & Co.

FROM CHINA.

1499 Boston Light (A)—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1060 Iskundershah.
858 Regina.

FROM KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

1459 Haddington, Browne—P. & O. Co. Sept. 12
1159 Lincluden Castle, Smith. Sept. 9

FROM ADELAIDE.

669 Agincourt, Pashley.

FROM BORDEAUX.

255 Dartagnan, Groult—Robert, Frith & Co.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 18.

Carpendale, Lieut. M. M., late 39th Regt. N.I., on leave, from Poona.
Burge, Lieut. S. D., 72nd Highlanders, to join, from Poona.
Holloway, Lieut. E. G., 9th M.N.I., on duty, from Aurungabad.
Bell, Lieut. W., 2nd Lt. Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, on leave, from —
Annesley, Captain J. P., Staff Corps, on duty, from Panwell.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 18.

Carpendale Lieut. M. M., late 39th Regt. N.I., on leave, to Poona.
FitzGerald, Lieut. J. W., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to rejoin, to Ahmednugger.
Gibbons, Lieut. J., 95th Regt., to rejoin, to Poona.
Holloway, Lieut. E. G., 9th M.N.I., to join, to Madras.
Candy, Lieut. G., Royal Artillery, on leave, to Poona.
Steward, Colonel, 25th Regt. N.L.I., to rejoin, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Saturday, 18th October 1862.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.
2. The Committee of survey for the ensuing week will be composed as follows:—

President.—Captain Konrick, 33rd Regiment.
Members.—One Subaltern 18th N.I., Quarter Master 18th Regt. N.I.

3. Lieut. Wilson, Quarter Master 21st Regt. N.I., has been granted leave of absence from 21st to 30th instant, to proceed to Matheran, on private affairs.

4. The European Garrison Court Martial, of which Lieut.-Colonel Lynch, 18th Regt. N.I., is President, is dissolved.

Bombay, Sunday, 19th October 1862.

The 33rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow. The 21st Regt. N.I., the Adjutant for the day.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 27th September 1862.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Meean Meer, on Tuesday the Nineteenth day of August 1862, Lieutenant William Pemberton Fisher, of the late 4th European Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st Charge.—For neglect of duty, as Commanding Officer of the 6th Punjaub Infantry, in having, at Dera Ishmail Khan, between the 2nd of July 1860, or about that day and the 31st January 1861 failed to remit to Subadar Wuzeer Khan, Rupees 1,100 entrusted to him, Lieutenant Fisher, about the first named date, for the purpose of being remitted to the said Subadar at his home.

2nd Charge.—For scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of an Officer and a gentleman, in having, at Dera Ishmail Khan, when in command of the 6th Punjaub Infantry, dishonestly used on his own account the sum of Rupees 1,100, the property of the above named Wuzeer Khan, and entrusted to him, Lieutenant Fisher as aforesaid, for the purpose of a family remittance, by Lieutenant Fisher, having, moreover, remained indebted to Subadar Wuzeer Khan on account of the money so improperly used, and misapplied as aforesaid, until about the 20th November 1861.

Finding.—The Court are of opinion that the prisoner, Lieutenant William Pemberton Fisher, of the late 4th European Regiment, is of the first charge guilty, and of the 2nd charge not guilty, and they do accordingly acquit him thereof.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner, Lieutenant William Pemberton Fisher, of the late 4th European Regiment, to be severely reprimanded in such manner as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct.

W. C. GOTT, Colonel,
Late 56th Native Infantry.
PRESIDENT.

Meean Meer, 21st August 1862.

Confirmed.

HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Simla, 12th September, 1862.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Commander-in-Chief is glad to find that Lieutenant Fisher, has been acquitted by the Court of the dishonorable conduct set forth in the 2nd charge.

Lieutenant Fisher has, however, been convicted of failing to remit to a Native Officer under his command, money entrusted to him for that purpose.

This was a serious neglect of his duty as a Commanding Officer, and a great hardship to the Subadar; and this neglect, coupled with the fact that the Subadar's money had been carried on a private account of Lieutenant Fisher with a native Banker, and withheld from the Subadar for more than a year, exposed Lieutenant Fisher to the charge of dishonesty.

It was not proved at the trial that Lieutenant Fisher authorized this disposal of the Subadar's money, and the Commander-in-Chief has, therefore confirmed the acquittal on this charge.

His Excellency observes with regret, that Lieutenant Fisher, an Officer of highly distinguished service in the field, has been reprehensibly careless in pecuniary affairs.

He was originally placed in arrest for drawing bills which were dishonored; and pending the disposal of these accusations, which involved protracted enquiry, the charges were preferred on which he has now been tried.

Before that could take place, another complaint against him in regard to the estate accounts of another Officer was received, which necessitated additional enquiry.

The Commander-in-Chief trusts that Lieutenant Fisher's long arrest, and the narrow escape he has had from severer punishment, will have the effect of making him more careful in his future conduct.

The Major General Commanding the Lahore Division is requested to have these remarks read to Lieutenant Fisher, who will then return to his duty.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
E. B. JOHNSON, Lieut. Colonel,
Offg. Adjutant General of the Army.

Head Quarters, Simla, 1st October 1862.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Meean Meer on Monday the third day of March 1862, No. 16, Nehalls, alias Nehall Sing, Sepoy, 1st Company 27th (late 31st) Punjaub Regiment of Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For having, at Fort Lahore, on or about the 23rd of October 1861, when sentry over Treasure, plundered a bag containing one thousand rupees of the Treasure under his charge.

Finding.—The Court are of opinion that the prisoner, No. 16, Nehalls, alias Nehall Sing, Sepoy, 1st Company 27th (late 31st) Punjaub Regiment of Native Infantry, is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court sentences prisoner, No 16 Nehalls, alias Nehall Sing, Sepoy, 1st Company 27th (late 31st) Punjaub Regiment of Native Infantry, to be dismissed the service.

NANOO SING, Subadar,
22nd Punjaub Native Infantry,
President.

Meean Meer, 3rd March 1862.

Revised Finding.—The Court are of opinion that that prisoner No. 16, Nehalls, alias Nehall Sing, Sepoy, 1st Company 27th (late 31st) Punjaub Regiment of Native Infantry, is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Revised Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner, No. 16, Nehalls, alias Nehall Sing, Sepoy, 1st Company 27th (late 31st) Punjaub Regiment of Native Infantry, to imprisonment with hard labour for three (3) years.

WULLEERAD KHAN, Resaldar,
15th Bengal Cavalry,
President.

Meean Meer, 23rd August 1862.

Approved and Confirmed."

HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Simla, 19th September 1862.

The prisoner is to be delivered over to the Civil Power, and his name struck off the rolls of the 27th (late 31st) Punjaub Regiment Native Infantry, in accordance with the 31st Article of War.

The term of imprisonment is to be reckoned as commencing on the 3rd March 1862.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
E. B. JOHNSON, Lieut. Colonel,
Offg. Adjutant General of the Army.

Head Quarters, Simla, 9th October 1862.

With the sanction of Government, the following movements of Royal Artillery for 1862-63 are directed to take place on the dates and in the order specified:—

2nd Royal Horse Brigade.

A Battery from Benares to Morar on the 20th December.
B Battery from Morar to Meerut when relieved by "A" Battery, to join the G. G.'s Escort at Agra.
E Battery from Allahabad to Lucknow on the 25th October.
F Battery from Seakote to Benares on the 25th October.
G Battery from Jubbulpore to Meerut when relieved by No. 1 Battery 16th Brigade from Nagode.

5th Royal Horse Brigade.

B Battery from Meerut to Umballah on the 15th Feb. 1863.
F Battery from Umballa to Sealkote on the 15th November

11th Brigade Royal Artillery.

No. 1 Battery from Fyzabad to Lucknow on the 3rd Nov.
No 2 Battery from Lucknow to Futtehgurh on the 20th January 1863.
No. 3 Battery from Seetapore to Meerut on the 3rd Nov.
No. 4 Battery from Ferozepore to Seetapore on the 3rd Nov.
No. 5 Battery from Meerut to Cawnpore when relieved by No. 3 Battery 11th Brigade.
No. 7 Battery from Umritsar to Bareilly on the 10th Nov.
No. 8 Battery from Bareilly to Fyzabad when relieved by No. 7 Battery 11th Brigade.

16th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Head Quarters from Delhi to Barrackpore on the 6th Nov.
No. 1 Battery from Nagode to Jubbulpore on the 25th Oct
No. 3 Battery from Agra to Allahabad on arrival of Recruits for new Battery.
No. 4 Battery from Delhi to Hazareebaugh when relieved by No. 2 Battery 25th Brigade from Cawnpore.
No. 6 Battery from Meerut to Allahabad on the 1st Nov.

10th Brigade Royal Artillery.

No. 2 Battery from Govindgurh to Attock after practice at Meean Meer.
No. 5 Battery from Jhansie to Jullundur when relieved by No. 3 Battery 22nd Brigade from Lucknow.

22nd Brigade Royal Artillery.

Head Quarters from Jullundur to Morar on the 3rd Nov.
No. 3 Battery from Lucknow to Jhansie when relieved by E

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

SIGNALS OF STEAMERS OF THE COMPANY OF THE MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

FROM M. BERTRAND AGENT TO THE COMPANY OF THE MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES ADEN. TO MAJOR GENERAL HONNER, C.B., ACTING POLITICAL RESIDENT ADEN.

SIR,—The service of the Company of the Messageries Imperiales begins at the end of October, and the steamers will come here regularly twice a month to coal, to take passengers and particularly to take the mails.

The service will therefore be regular and the English and French mails will have another monthly opportunity of conveyance to Europe and to India.

At present, steamers are signalised by the watch of Aden, by means of a Flag, but the arrival of the English mail, the service of which is done by the P. and O. Company, is made known by a Pennant indicating to the public that the steamer in sight is bearer of the mail.

I wish to ask you, if the same privilege could exist for us, that is to say, when the watch has recognized one of our steamers performing the regular service of the mail could they add to the flag already hoisted and which indicates the arrival of a steamer, a flag or pennant (no matter which) designed by your orders, and, known by every one as announcing the arrival of a steamer of the Messageries Imperiales bearing the mails.

Our steamers are easily known, they carry at the foremast a large white flag, the four corners of which are red, in the centre of the flag are the letters M. I. in black and very large. I send you a drawing of the flag.—I have the honor &c.

C. BERTRAND.

MEMO.—I have perused the letter from M. Bertrand to the address of the Political Resident, dated 18th September 1862. I see no objection to the request made being complied with, and if General Honner will give his sanction, and M. Bertrand supplies me with a flag for each signal station (3 in number) I will issue such instructions as will ensure the vessels of the Messageries Imperiales Company being distinguished from others by putting their flag under the one used for steamers.

I have the honor, &c.,
T. WATSON.
Harbour Master and Conservator of the Port Aden.

TO THE ASSISTANT POLITICAL RESIDENT, ADEN.

This arrangement is sanctioned. I have to request that a Notification to that effect be circulated for general information, and a copy of this letter and notification forwarded by the first opportunity to the Secretary to Government in the Marine Department. M. Bertrand also to be informed of the result of his application.

B. W. HONNER, Major General,
Acting Political Resident and Commandant at Aden.
10th September 1862.

ROAD BETWEEN POONA AND SHOLAPOOR.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT, IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
Dated 14th October 1862.

THERE are few Railway feeders between Poona and Sholapoor more important than that portion of the high road which lies between Beegwun (Decksal Station Great Indian Peninsula Railway) and Indapoor.

2. The Road is in very fair order; and, with such excellent moorum as is found on it, stone metal will rarely be required.

3. But there are three very serious impediments to cart traffic.

1. A large Nulla near Coombargaom unbridged.
2. Another near Daluj with a bridge half finished.
3. One near Gagurgaom and Rajwarree half way between Loonee and Indapoor where a bridge has fallen.
4. All these Nullas, and any others which may be in a similar condition between Poona and Beegwun should be bridged, and the Executive Engineer should be requested to see that they are entered in the next Budget.
5. In the meantime any sums he may require to collect materials, or to commence work this season may be applied for at once, they could probably be allowed out of the Reserve Fund.
6. It may be noted in the Budget that this is a portion of the old Trunk Road to Sholapoor which has never been completed. It is of quite sufficient importance as a Railway feeder, and, in a less degree, as a Cotton Road, to justify the expense of its completion.
7. But it should be kept in repair from Local Funds, by Tolls, Cart tax, or surplus of Ferry Funds, regarding which we should ask for suggestions from the Revenue Commissioner after consulting the Collector and Executive Engineer. If they show that we can thus lessen the annual charge on the Imperial Revenue for repairs, the fact should be noted in the Budget entry.
8. There could not be a better district than Indapoor in which to try the experiment of local management of local Road and Ferry Funds. There are made roads to justify the Tolls and every facility for collecting and superintending them.
9. A Toll Gate, say at Beegwun, might be placed so as to tax the Traffic along both the Indapoor and Baramuttee Roads, and the Ferries, might be better managed, and made much more productive than they are.
10. The Revenue Commissioner might be asked to call for a special report on them, and suggest measures for their improvement, at the same time that he submits a plan for the management of the local Road and Ferry Fund.

No. 5,698 OF 1862.
Public Works Department.

Ordered that copies of the above Resolution be forwarded for information and guidance of the Chief Engineer at the Presidency, and the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., who is requested to favor Government with the report called for in paras. 7 and 10.

H. RIVERS, Lieut. Colonel, R.E.
Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 18th October 1862.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 16*th Oct.*, 8-50 A.M.

THE H. I. M. steamer *Goronne* anchored from Saigon.

GALLE, 17*th Oct.*, 6-50 A.M.

THE steamer *Bengal* anchored from Calcutta.

GALLE, 17*th Oct.*, 5-55 P.M.

THE steamer *Behar* sailed for Bombay.

COLOMBO, 17*th Oct.*, 11 A.M.

H.M. steamer *Victoria* anchored from Tuticorin.

GALLE, 18*th Oct.*, 2-20 P.M.

THE Steamer *Bengal* sailed for Suez.

MADRAS, 18*th Oct.*, 1-30 PM.

THE Steamer *Sydney* anchored from Northern Ports.

CALCUTTA.

19*th October.*

Government Paper four per Cent., five Rupees and half to five Rupees and three quarter discount.

Five per Cent. four Rupees and half to four Rupees and three quarter premium.

Five and half per Cent. twelve Rupees and half to twelve Rupees and three quarter premium.

Exchange on London, first class credits, two shillings and three farthings nominal.

Freights to London, dead weight, sixty shillings.

Jute ninety-five to one hundred shillings.

Seeds, ninety-five shillings.

WE learn that a succession of gales have swept the Bay of Bengal, commencing on the 27th of September and ending last Sunday. Besides the French ship *La France*, lost at Gopnalpore, we see, by the Telegraph report that the ship *Speedy*, which left this port about three weeks since bound to Bombay, is returning dismasted. A telegram has been received from the Captain of the Arab ship *Ariet Rohoman*, at anchor at a place on the coast called Manickaputhun, a few miles below Juggernauth Pagodas, stating she is dismasted and requires a steamer to tow her to Calcutta. She has 200 pilgrims, returning from Mecca, on board. From the weather experienced here, we expect to hear of other casualties amongst the shipping that have left this Port, no less than 35 vessels of large tonnage having left since the holidays commenced.—*Hurkaru, Oct.* 8.

WE are given to understand that Sir Charles Jackson, who left Calcutta at the commencement of the holidays, for a tour in the Upper Provinces, has been compelled to remain at Delhi in consequence of a rather serious attack of fever, which at one time threatened serious results. A telegram received from His Lordship on Monday last announces his convalescence, and his intention to return at once to Calcutta per steamer. On his arrival, it is probable, that he will take a short seatrip, in order to recruit his health.—*Id.*

THE Secretary of State for India has called for returns of the number of cases of Breach of Contract decided by the Small Cause Courts of Northern India with a view to a settlement of the question of a fair Contract Law. Some of these Courts have certainly decided a large number of such cases—in one instance not less than 1,500—in the last ten months. It is just possible that a solution of this difficult question may be found in an extension of Small Cause Courts presided over by trained judges. But the Indian Government should obtain the opinion of plaintiffs on such cases, as well as the mere returns and the opinions of the judges. The Landholders' Association would do well to attend to this question, which must ultimately be settled by a compromise.—*Friend of India, Oct* 9.

THE first step has been taken by Mr. Macnair of Joradah in Jessore, and Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co. in Rajshaye, to revolutionise the labour market and the agricultural operations of the country. Each has ordered out from England a Steam Plough and has engaged a skilled engineer to superintend it. Already in some factories machinery has superseded native feet in the manufacture of Indigo, and so successfully that human labour promises to be less and less resorted to by English capitalists. We observe, too, that an engineer has taken out a patent, under the Indian Act, for a machine to dry and roast tea. The disturbances of 1859 promise to be a boon to the settler, not only in breaking up an old and vicious system, but in leading landholders to work their estates on the most improved methods, and to devote their capital to new objects such as tea and cotton. In some districts, we hear, the tenantry are readily entering into contracts for sowing Indigo, on the condition that their rents be not raised in re than sixpence a beegah. We trust the planters who make such agreements, will not fall into the old error of confounding the Indigo with the Rent accounts, and thus lose the benefit of the lost four years' struggle.—*Id.*

LOCAL.

WE are given to understand, that Shetts Framjee Nusserwanjee and Dhunjeebhoy Framjee have presented the Benevolent Library with a Purse of Rs. 800.

BOMBAY COUNTY GAOL.—The number of prisoners on the criminal side of the county gaol on the 16th instant was 72. Of that number there were undergoing hard labour 1 European and 51 natives; without labour 8 natives; and awaiting trial 12 natives. On the civil side of the prison there are 82 inmates making a total of 154 prisoners.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—The Report of the Marshall of the House of Correction for the week ending 18th instant, shows that the number of prisoners were 345. Of whom 107 had been committed from the High Court, 17 from the Court of Petty Sessions. Magistrates of Police 190. Military Courts Martial, Europeans 29; Naval Courts Martial Europeans 2. Since the last report 20 prisoners have been received and 28 released. There are 7 on the sick list.

AT a meeting on Saturday of the managers of several of the local Marine Insurance Companies; a proposition was made to raise the present rates of insurance one per cent. all round, that in future 3½ instead of 2½ per cent. should be the charge for cotton shipped to the United Kingdom. It was stated that nearly 20,000 bales of cotton have been totally lost within the last six months, and upwards of 50,000 bales were either lying at the Cape and Mauritius or had been sold to pay the heavy charges which the ships had incurred through putting into intermediate ports, nearly all of which losses will eventually fall on the Insurance Companies. The proposition has been adopted by some, and there is, we understand, but little doubt it will be adopted by all the local offices. We think that it would be better to charge higher rates for doubtful ships; and allow the present rate to remain unaltered for really good vessels, otherwise we fear the competition among the large number of new offices at home will deprive our local offices of a large amount of business.

THE SENIOR MAGISTRATE.—We stated the other day that the Senior Magistrate of Police, Mr. W. Crawford, was ordered, by a Medical board to proceed to Europe by the next mail, in consequence of ill-health. Since that time there has been several rumours as to the arrangements that will be made during the worthy magistrate's absence. Up to the present time no appointment has been made, but we understand, that it is not at all improbable that the appointment will be offered to the present first Judge of the Small Cause Court Mr. J. F. Hore. It is, however, nowise certain that the learned gentleman will accept the offer, supposing that it is made to him, as the New Act for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court will very shortly come into operation when the salary of the Judges of that Court will be augmented. Should Mr. Hore be appointed Senior Magistrate the other two very worthy gentlemen will remain as at present, but should such not be the case, then it is supposed that Mr. Oliver will be made acting Senior Magistrate and Mr. Leeke Acting third Magistrate, leaving Mr. Brown as acting second Magistrate at Mazagon.

WHILE the leading Military journal in England acknowledges that our recent complaint, that the Indian Artillery have been permitted neither to retain their own advantages nor to succeed to the benefits of the Queen's Service, is "substantiated beyond the average," and while the medical service cry for the sword of extinction to fall on them, the work of amalgamation has taken one more step. The Royal and Indian Engineers are fairly fused by a General Order published elsewhere. The Royal corps will be increased to 40 companies, of which 30 will be service, 6 in the Chatham depôt, and 4 in the Ordnance Survey. Of these, 21 will be generally abroad. Liable to serve whenever called upon, recruits may yet express a distinct preference for India in which case they will be attached to the 39th and 40th Companies in the Chatham depôt. Officers of the Royal Engineers volunteering for India will be eligible for appointments there, and officers of the Indian Engineers, applying for service out of India, require only the sanction of the Indian and Home Governments. Only when they serve out of India at their own request, will the latter count half of such service for pension. Officers of either service may effect exchanges and submit their joint applications for approval. Both may return to their original service, if they wish to do so. The Order shews a desire to deal justly with the Indian service.—*Friend of India, Oct* 9.

YESTERDAY Sir Mordaunt Wells decided an important case of breach of contract in the Calcutta Court. Messrs. J. Borradaile and Co. received Rs. 7,801 from a native firm called Chainsook and Buxaram, as damages sustained by them by reason of the non-delivery of 1,100 maunds of Hinginghat cotton on which they had paid Rs. 101 as earnest money. The rate had meanwhile gone up from Rs. 19-8 the contract price to Rs. 26-8, and the sum decreed represented the difference with interest at 6 per cent. We fear, from the violent fluctuations of the Liverpool cotton market, many an English firm will be forced to repudiate time bargains not from unwillingness to keep to the contract, but insolvency. There is a large quantity of Bombay cotton now at sea and sold to arrive at high price.—*Id.*

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 167½ MILES.
Statement of Traffic, Week ending 28th Sept. 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 17,393.			
Amount	Rs.	11,287	6 11
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	3,650	1 1
Total	Rs.	14,937	8 0
Corresponding Week last year, Open 132½ Miles.			
COACHING.			
Number of Passengers, 17,835.			
Amount	Rs.	6,829	0 6
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	2,614	8 3
Total	Rs.	9,443	8 9

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

FLUSHING DRAINS.—At a recent meeting of the Municipal Commission it was resolved that "Flushing drains, filling up holes, emptying cesspools and receptacles for stagnant water and filth of all sorts should now be carefully attended to."

THE MUNICIPAL FUNDS AND THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.—At a late meeting of the Municipal Board, the following notification was read:—Financial Department,—The attention of officers in charge of treasuries, is directed to the following extract from the proceedings of the Government of India, No. 12651 of the 24th October 1861, and they are requested to furnish with the least practicable delay, Budget estimates for 1862-63 of receipts and charges of the Municipal and other local funds, the balances of which are exhibited in their accounts:—"Read again proceedings in this Department, No. 11241 of the 21st August 1861, relative to the preparation of Budget estimates for all Ceded districts or territories, under the management of the several Residents, Commissioners and Political Agents in the usual form for the purpose of check and control, but not for incorporation in the Imperial Budget. Read report of Officiating Accountant General of India on the above, No. 820, of the 24th September 1861. Resolution,—With a view to ensure uniformity of practice in the check and control of expenditure in the case of Municipal and all other local Funds. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the principle enunciated in the above Resolution, to all such funds, and directs that a Budget estimate of expenditure chargeable to the various local funds, be substituted by the officers charged with their control, through the local Governments to the proper department of the Government of India, and when sanctioned that the estimate be forwarded to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General concerned, who will be guided thereby in admitting charges preferred by local officers, on the distinct understanding that the limit of the estimate is to be strictly observed, and that the available assets at credit of each fund shall in no case be exceeded. If the receipts of the year fall short of the anticipations of the estimates, a corresponding reduction must be made in the expenditure, as local funds cannot be allowed, without special permission being first had and obtained, to overdraw the Credits under Debt account. The local funds being in a position analagous to that of a private drawing account at a Bank, the receipts and charges of these local funds will not be incorporated in the Imperial Budget of Income and expenditure, but there is no reason why these funds should not be subject to the same watchful scrutiny on the part of the officers of account, as all other expenditure."

Copy forwarded to the Municipal Commissioners Bombay with a request that the desired Budget estimate may be furnished as early as possible.

In reply to the above Notification, the Commissioners resolved.—That the Accountant General be informed that the Municipal Commissioners are of opinion, that the resolutions in question has reference to the funds under the control of the Municipal Commissioners appointed under Act XXVI. of 1850, and that the Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay who were appointed under Act XXV of 1858 have by the provisions of that Act the sole direction and management of their Municipal funds; and are not subject in any way to the operation of the Rules laid down in the Accountant General's letter.

WATER METERS.—Read a letter from the Chief Resident Engineer, Bombay Water Works, requesting the Board to cancel their resolution of the 25th September relative to fixing ⅝ inch piping for ⅝ inch meters, it being wrong in principle that they should be of the same bore and a matter altogether depending on the length of the service, head of water, and number of bends.

Resolved that the Chief Resident Engineer be requested to intimate to plumbers before making connections, that the meters on hand are only ⅝th of an inch and that the pipes to be fixed to houses should be of a corresponding size.

COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—Read a letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Peile, forwarding the following petition from the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and other Directors of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, and requesting that the Commissioners would favour Government with their opinion, whether requests for such supply to establishments outside the Island of Bombay should be held admissible:—"We, the undersigned, Directors of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited), would again most respectfully request that His Excellency the Governor in Council would reconsider their application with regard to the supply of Vehar water. The Directors do not want a permanent supply of water, but simply that they may have their tanks filled once or twice in the year if required. For this accommodation the Company is willing to be at the expense of laying down the pipes and further paying whatever may be deemed right for the water. In the event of the Mill being stopped for want of water, a great many people will be thrown out of employ, many of whom reside within the Island of Bombay and the others close on the borders of it. The Directors therefore earnestly beg that His Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to treat this as an exceptional case and grant their request on the understanding, that if at any time the supply of water should fall short by which the Municipality of Bombay would be inconvenienced, the Company shall forego all claims to be supplied."

Resolved that Government be informed that the Board considers there can be no objection to granting such requests as the present, provided that the usual rates be paid, and that the Company would have no claim for compensation for stoppage of their works in case this Department at any time thought it advisable to shut off their supply in consequence of a deficient rain fall or any other reason.

PROVIDING A BURIAL GROUND.—One Mrs. Williams *alias* Beebee Sultana wrote to Mr. Forjett on the 7th instant as follows:—"Sir,—I hope you will excuse my thus troubling you. On the 4th instant, I received a telegram in Poona to hasten to Bombay on account of my aged mother not being expected to live the night through. On my arrival I found her very bad indeed. She is very anxious about the place of her burial. She wishes her remains to be buried in the Musjeed compound of Abdoolla Shah, near old Durra Tallao in the Cammatteepora district. If you will therefore, kindly give permission for her remains to be laid there in case of her demise, I shall for ever feel very much obliged to you. And please to order the Police not to interfere as I have to return to Poona. Yours &c.—Mrs. Williams alias Beebee Sultana."

Resolved that the request be complied with as a special case.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

Friday, 17th October.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ., CHAIRMAN, N. SPENCER AND FRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE, ESQUIRES.)

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—Rama Bhowance was charged with not having paid the fine inflicted on him by the Court on the 18th of September last for a breach of the opium laws.

This case was tried before the Court on the 18th ultimo, when the charge having been proved against the prisoner, he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 333-8-10 and having failed to pay that penalty he was again brought before the Court.

The Court sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for a period of six months with hard labour.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—SATURDAY, OCT. 18TH.
(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

ROBBERY OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Samuel Daniel, a Jew, was charged with stealing currency notes to the value of Rs. 520 from a Parsee woman on the 17th instant.

Dosebaye said,—I am a married woman, the wife of Nesserwanjee Cowasjee, and reside in Dadabhoy Wadias Chackla in the Fort. I do not know the prisoner. Yesterday afternoon I was coming to the Fort and was just outside the market. At that time I had these twenty-four currency notes (produced), this watch guard and one rupee six annas in cash, all tied in this handkerchief, which I held in my right hand. I began to talk to a bullock cart-driver, about engaging his cart, when suddenly some one from behind snatched the bundle and its contents from my hand. I turned round and called out "thief! thief!!" as loud as I could. I saw the prisoner running away. The prisoner was seized, and I saw the bundle in the possession of the European Constable at the Picquet Chowkey. The bundle and its contents (produced) are the very same that were stolen from me. The property of my father Bazonjee Framjee.

Abdool Cader Ismail said,—I am a Police Naique, No. 594. Yesterday about five or a quarter past five o'clock in the afternoon, at the corner of the Market. I heard an alarm raised of "thief, thief:" and saw the prisoner running from the direction whence the alarm arose. I ran in front of him. *He* also cried out "thief, thief." However as I saw no other person running, I seized him and in his left hand I found the handkerchief produced, tied up just as it is now. We proceeded with the prisoner and the prosecutrix to the Picquet Chowkey, and there Mr. Mahon opened the bundle, and I saw that it contained the Bank notes, money and the watch guard, all mentioned in the list before the Court. The prosecutrix charged the prisoner with snatching this bundle out of her hand.

His Worship adjourned the further hearing of the case until (this day) Monday.

LARCENY.—Abba Ruckma was charged with stealing a Duppeta of the value of Rs. 1-4 from Hassan Khan Harron Khan on the 15th instant.

The prosecutor stated that on the 15th instant, at about half-past 11 o'clock he was going along Coomba-wadda Street, when he had the Duppetta on his shoulder. The prisoner took it and commenced running away. Prosecutor called out "sepoy! sepoy!" and a Police sepoy seized him with the cloth in his possession.

Police sepoy No. 392 corroborated the testimony of the prosecutor.

The prisoner had nothing to say in his defence.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty and as he was proved to be an old offender, he was sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for six months with hard labour.

PETTY LARCENY.—Rama Dawoo was charged with stealing a cap, three handkerchiefs and eight annas in cash from Pestonjee Sorabjee.

The prosecutor said that about fifteen days ago he missed two notes, since which the articles in question had likewise been missing. On searching the prisoner's house on suspicion of his having taken the property, as the prosecutor saw him steal half a rupee that had been left on the table, the articles produced were found.

Police sepoy No. 473 corroborated the evidence of the prosecutor as to finding the missing property in the prisoner's house.

In defence the prisoner said, that he had asked the prosecutor for money that was owing to him, on which the prosecutor put half a rupee on to him and falsely charged him with stealing his things.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to be imprisoned, with hard labour in the House of Correction for one month.

INDIAN.

POONA.

MAJOR COLLIER, late Brigade Major at Poona, leaves for Sholapore this morning, whither he proceeds for the purpose of assuming the command of the 8th Regiment Bombay N.I., to which he has been appointed.

Captain A. Y. Sinclair, of the 20th Regiment N.I., has been appointed Acting Major of Brigade at Poona, in succession to Major Collier.

The following Brigade Order was issued yesterday evening by Brigadier Heath, recording his appreciation of the manner in which Major Collier conducted the duties of Major of Brigade, and congratulating him on his promotion to a Regimental command:—

BRIGADE ORDER.

BY BRIGADIER J. C. HEATH, COMMANDING POONA BRIGADE AND STATION.
Poona, 16th October, 1862.

Major Collier having been relieved of the duties of Brigade Major of this Brigade preparatory to his proceeding to assume command of the 8th Regt. N.I., Brigadier Heath desires to record his appreciation and acknowledgment of the very satisfactory manner in which Major Collier has invariably conducted his duties, and to congratulate him on his advancement to the command of a corps. By order,

A. Y. SINCLAIR, Captain, Acting Major of Brigade.
—*Deccan Herald, Oct.* 17.

BENGAL.

WE understand that some time past the Sheriff of Calcutta applied to government for an extra grant of Rs. 3,500, to be added to that allowed by the budget grant for 1861-62, for contingencies of the Court House Sheriff's Office, Jail, and Insolvent Debtors' Court and also at the same time for an addition of Rs. 3,000 to his budget grant of Rs. 11,000, for like contingencies in 1862-63. A memorandum having been prepared at the sheriff's office of the ordinary expenditure for the two years ending 31st December 1860, and amounting to Rs. 8,000, was unintentionally taken as an estimate for the year 1861-62, and on this explanation the extra grant solicited for 1861-62 has been been sanctioned. As regards the additional grant of Rs. 3,000, solicited for 1862-63, which would raise the total amount for the year to Rs. 14,000, however, the government of India has decided that the grant of Rs. 11,000 for 1862-63 is ample.

The sum of Rs. 600 for collecting new names for an annual jury list and revising the list, has been withheld by the Civil Paymaster, but it has been settled that should similar charges have by ancient custom been always defrayed, not out of the Sheriff's fees but by government, they may be passed. A doubt therefore has arisen whether any establishments in furtherance of duties for which fees are charged should be paid by government, in consideration of the expenses properly chargeable on the fees of the Sheriff.—*Englishman, Oct.* 8.

WE understand that several candidates have already appeared in the field for the appointment vacated by the death of Mr. James Hume. Amongst others, we hear, the name of Mr. Macleod Wylie, who has applied for the appointment, and would be willing to accept it if the salary of the post be not reduced to 1,500 rupees as was proposed in a Minute by Lord Canning at the time when the salary of the Junior Magistrate was increased from 800 to 1,200 rupees. Mr. Wylie, as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, receives 2,500 rupees a month.—*Hurkaru, Oct.* 9.

CENTRAL ASIA.

CABOOL, *4th September.*—The following news from Toorkishtan was received to-day by Sirdar Mahomed Allee Khan:—

"The youngest son of Mohamed Allee Khan, the late King of Kokan, who after his escape from Bokhara had gone to Oorgunge, having been instigated by the king of that place to cause a disturbance in Kokan, went to Kazauk, a place near Oorgunge, and gathered there a number of Kurghazee Kubchauk and Kazauk tribes. With a sufficient number of volunteer troops, the son of Mohamed Alle Khan, marched on the cities of Uneteejan and Shabur Khan in Kokan, and having defeated the few troops of Khoodayar Khan stationed there, compelled them to retire to the forts.

The king of Bokhara having received a report from Khoodayar Khan on the subject, it is said he has made up his mind to march to Kokan and punish the son of Mohamed Allee Khan.

5th September.—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan after receiving the Khans and Chiefts in the durbar went to amuse himself to the garden of Shere Allee Khan, and remained there till sunset. During the last two or three days cholera has made its appearance in the city, and has carried off one or two men.

6th September.—As requested by the Ameer in a letter received to-day from Heerat, Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan sent for the Bokhara Ambassador, and informed him that his presence was required by the Ameer in his camp.

The Ambassador was further told that the Ameer after arranging the matter with him, would dismiss him from Heerat, from which place he has direct route to Bokhara, via Mamana. The Ambassador willingly agreed to the governor's proposal, and said he would leave for Heerat the moment he was allowed an escort. The Ameer has also written to Mohamed Allee Khan to send the Kokan Ambassador to Bulkh.

7th September.—There has been very hard fighting between the troops under Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, at those under Sirdars Shahnawaz Khan and Mohamed Oomer Khan, as stated in the undermentioned news received to-day from Heerat.

Sirdar Shere Allee Khan having completed his arrangements to storm the Candaharee gate of Heerat, had marched out of the camp when he was opposed by Heeratees under Shahnawaz Khan, the son of Soultan Ahmed Jan. Here the fighting commenced at day break, and continued till noon next day, when the troops of Shere Allee Khan exhausted all their ammunition. Shahnawaz Khan hearing that Shere Allee's troops had fallen short of cartridges, and had sounded their bugles to get another supply from the Ameer's camp, sent word to his father Soultan Ahmed Jan to send Mohamed Oomer Khan to his aid, as he intended to make an attack on Shere Allee Khan's troops. Mohamed Oomer Khan, as desired by Soultan Ahmed Jan, joined Shanawaz Khan, and both uncle and nephew with about four or five thousand troops made a rush on Shere Allee Khan's troops and forced them to retreat. The Ameer hearing that Shahnawaz Khan was getting the advantage ordered Sirdars Mohamed Shurreef Khan and Mohamed Uslum Khan to march with reinforcements to assist Shere Allee Khan.

On the arrival of the reinforcements under the above named Sirdars, Shere Allee Khan advanced, and after a bloody battle in which a number of men were killed and wounded on both sides, defeated Shahnawaz Khan, who was obliged to march back to Heerat.

8th September.—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan direct his orderly to go to Muzand at which place the Bokhara Ambassador is encamped, and order him to wait two or three days, when the Sirdar would send him travelling expenses, and a confidential servant to accompay him to Heerat.

The Kokan Vakeel having attended the Durbar asked the Governor as to what the Ameer had written about him.

"You are desired by the Ameer to go, Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, to Toorkistan," replied Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, "and to offer the Sirdar all the presents you have brought from Kokan." Write to your master Khoodayar Khan, continued the Governor, "that if he wishes to form an alliance with the Ameer, he is to prove himself as true as the late Mullah Khan and his deceased nephew Moorad Khan, otherwise his presents would be returned by Ufzul Khan." At the above conversation the Kokan Vakeel looked very dull, and did not say anything more about the subject.

9th September.—Futteh Mohamed Khan, Koomadan, was ordered by the Governor to march with four hundred sepoys of his Battalion for Kohistan, and to halt two or three days at Peepee Marco until the Battalion and two guns had returned from Khutta Awaz to join him. The Koomadan accordingly left for Kohistan to-day to realize the revenue. Two Hazara boys having been found guilty of theft, were ordered to be punished by their ears being cut off, and afterwards their faces were to be blackened and to be taken round the city.

10th September.—A dispute having arisen between a debtor and a creditor on some money matter in Shore Bazar, the former abused the latter, and called him names which is against religion. The shopkeepers of Shore Bazar brought both parties before the Governor, and deposed what the debtor had said to the creditor. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan after taking the case into his consideration sentenced the debtor's tongue to be cut out, and the creditor to be fined fifty rupees for dealing with such a man.

Disease has not yet disappeared from the city, four or five men are every day carried off by it. The zemeendars of Cabool having waited on the Governor, complained that the zemeendars of the villages had stopped the water of the stream and bagged him to look into it. "Have patience, I will send my men to settle the matter soon," replied Mohamed Allee Khan."—*Delhi Gazette, Oct.* 14.

CABOOL, *19th September.*—"The undermentioned news about the arrival of the Persian Ambassador in the Ameer's camp, was received to-day by the Governor.

The Persian Ambassador arrived in the Ameer's camp, and handed over to the Ameer in a public durbar, the following letter, which he had brought from the Shah of Persia.

"Since it has been stipulated in the treaty ratified between the four Powers, namely Russia, *Romans*, England and Persia, that if any disturbance were to take place in Affghanistan the boundaries of which were named from the Khyper Pass to Heerat, to other power that is English or Persian was to interfere or give any aid to any party, how is that that the Ameer has applied to the British for assistance and has got it. As the English have given their aid to the Ameer, the Persian troops will now march for Heerat, to assist Sooltan Ahmed Jan." On this the Ameer said to the Persian Ambassador,—'Here is the British representative in my camp, I will just now send for him, and you can enquire the facts from him.'

The English representative, Nawab Gholam Hussan Khan, having been called to the durbar, the Persian Ambassador addressed him thus,—'Your Sirkar, the British authorities, against the treaty are going to assist the Ameer.,' 'Not' so replied the Nawab, 'my masters have not given any aid to the Ameer, nor do they intend to do so in future. The only order I have received from the British authorities is to accompany the Ameer's camp wherever he marches. Whoever has told you the contrary,' continued the Nawab, 'has invented.'

As the Nawab's last statement, the Ameer's color changed, (as if he felt ashamed to hear this,) and all the Sirdars began to look at each other.

The truth is this, that since the Ameer said in public that very shortly he was going to get the English troops to his aid, and that some British troops had been ordered to march to Bushire. After the above conversation the Persian Ambassador said to the Ameer 'If the English give you any aid, the Persians will assist Sooltan Ahmed Jan.'

After keeping the Persian Ambassador for two days in his camp, the Ameer dismissed him with due respect.

20th September.—Authentic intelligence has been received from Bokhara,' says Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan in his letter received to-day by the governor from Toorkistan, that Khodayar Khan seeing that the number of Kohistanee Kupchauk people was every day increasing under the son of Mohamed Allee Khan, has written to the King of Bokhara, begging of him either to send some troops to Kokan to enable him to fight with the son of Mohamed Allee, or to march himself for the disturbed place. The King of Bokhara has issued orders to his Khans and Sirdars of the Bokhara territory to be in Bokhara with their troops as soon as possible.

As desired by Ufzul Khan, the Governor ordered the above letter to be forwarded to the Ameer in original.

21st September.—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan was in the durbar when Utteek-oolla Khan handed over a letter which he had received from Hafizjee from Heerat.

It was stated in the letter that the Ulmanee Jumshadee, and Char Eemagh people were every day taking away the camels, mules, &c., with their drivers which were sent from the Ameer's camp to bring supplies and grass, but since the Ameer has ordered five hundred sowars to accompany the camels, there has been no inroad by the Jumshadees. Once the Ulmanees had shown themselves when the camels were going to a distant village, but were dispersed by the Ameer's cavalry.

22nd September.—It is ascertained by a letter received from Sirdar Mohamed Surwar Khan, the son of Mohamed Auzim Khan from Zoormut, that the people of the Durrah of that place having risen suddenly, had declined to pay the balance of revenue due by them and had turned out the Sirdar's men from Zoormut. Surwar Khan, being informed of this, first tried his best to coax the tribe, but finding they would not listen to him he marched with some troops to the Pass. The Zoormut people fought with the Sirdars troops for one day and a night, after which they surrendered to the Sirdar. Surwar Khan, has realized two years revenue due by them, and has taken a number of their men for hostages. The Sirdar has also taken some forts situated in the Pass.

The above letter as requested by the Sirdar was forwarded to Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan to Heerat.

23rd September.—News has been received from Heerat to the effect that a private letter has been received by Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan, from the wife of Soultan Ahmed Jan, the daughter of the Ameer, in which she has written to her brother Mohamed Ameen Khan, as follows. "If acceptable to the Ameer I am willing to come to the Ameer's camp with the Koran, and some Syuds and to make apologies for what has been done. By the Ameer's leaving Heerat to his daughter and son-in-law, the Ameer will gain a great name in the world." The Ameer as advised by Mohamed Ameen Khan, has agreed to the proposal, but Shere Allee Khan and other Sirdars are against it. Shere Allee Khan always says, "either I will take Heerat or die before that place."

24th September.—Two men from the Bokhara Ambassadors waited on the governor and said, "what have we done that we are not allowed our travelling expenses as yet, if the governor does not wish to send us to Heerat let him say so, and we will go back to Bokhara." "Wait two or three days more," replied Mohamed Allee Khan and "then I will settle everything relating to you."

25th September.—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan after breaking up the durbar was going to the seraglio, when he was told that the Battalion, two guns and Jazailchees, which had gone to Khutta Awaz had returned. The Sirdar went to inspect the abovenamed troops and ordered them to halt in Cabool for five days, and then to march for Punjsheer to realize the revenue. The hostages whom they had brought from Khutta Awaz, were ordered to be made over to Mirza Ahet Khan who gave them a place in the Bala Hissar.

26th September.—The following letter from Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan was received from Toorkistan. "The king of Bokhara having been given to understand that the son of Mohamed Allee Khan had collected the Kurghaz, Kabchauk and Kazauk people, had made an assault on Khoodayar Khan, and had taken him prisoner, has sent some of his Sowars to Kokan to bring authentic news, and is making preparations to march to Kokan. It is also stated says Ufzul Khan that Khoodayar Khan after he was taken prisoner, had committed suicide.'

The above letter was ordered by the governor to be sent to the Ameer in original.—*Id.*

INDIAN PRESS.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

(From the Englishman, Oct. 6.)

THE Budget estimates of the Telegraph Department, as originally laid before the government in March last, exhibited the receipts of the Department at Rs. 707,351, and the expenditure at Rs. 24,94,006. These estimates were at that time accepted, and in Mr. Laing's budget they appeared as Rs. 16,25 961 under the head of Telegraphs, and Rs. 8,68,045 under Public Works. Subsequently, however, it was found out, as is so often the case in Indian estimates, that something was wrong. Something had been forgotten or omitted, and a revised estimate submitted by the Director General exhibited the expenditure at Rs. 26,00,000, a slight increase of Rs. 1,05,994. Of this estimated expenditure Rs. 16,68,655 are set down for working expenses Rs. 9,31,345 under the head of Public Works, to which the Secretary of State has added Rs. 12,35,000, the estimated cost of stores to be provided in England during the year; a sum which should, according to Sir Charles Wood, have been included to the budget estimate. The total amount, therefore set down as requisite for the year is R. 38; 35,000. This is by no means a trifling item in our yearly budget, but the Government of India has recorded its opinion that it will admit of considerable reduction. It confesses that it is not possible for a check to be maintained on every departmental item, but observes at the same time that the charges generally are very much in excess of the previous year 1861-62, and that it can see no sufficient reason for the margin of 2½ per cent. added by the Director General to his original estimate submitted in March last. The gross expenditure of the Telegraph Department in 1860-61 and 1862-63 as shown in the budget for salaries, establishment and fluctuating charges, in which were included house and office rents, extra allow

the time of his appointment until now it has been his lot to see the Church through many a fierce struggle. The Government which made him a bishop had, as its most important act, to concede the Emancipation of the Catholics, which many Protestant divines considered fatal to the national Church; but he voted with the Government in favour of that measure. Then came the attack of the Radicals upon the property of the Church, which they desired to turn to other uses; but from that encounter the Bench of Bishops generally held aloof, leaving their defence in the hands of laymen, who were certainly more able to conduct it. Yet again, as the result of this attack upon the Church, there followed that fermentation of opinion in Oxford which led a few far on the road to Rome, and which led many into a strong reaction against whatever was narrow in Bishop Sumner's Evangelical creed. The clouds were gathering; it seemed as if there must be a vast schism in the Church when in 1848, Dr. Sumner was made Archbishop of Canterbury. The Tories had raised him to the see of Chester; it was the Whigs who had conferred upon him the higher dignity. There was just then a few faint symptoms of that recoil from the extreme views of both the high Anglicans and the low Evangelicals which we have seen gather head in a now celebrated volume of *Essays*. Among other signs, Dr. Hampden, who was supposed to entertain some loose ideas, had been made Bishop of Hereford. There was an outcry against the Whigs. It was said that whereas previously they had been anxious to tamper with the property, they were now going to undermine the doctrines of the Church. It was necessary to be most careful in the next selection, and when Archbishop Howley died, great was the solicitude, as to his successor. The appointment of Dr. Sumner satisfied nearly everybody.

Since then a good many questions affecting the Church have disturbed the public mind. The two most important are the Gorham controversy, in which it was determined that a clergyman of the Church of England need not believe in baptismal regeneration, and the late controversy concerning *Essays and Reviews*. It can surprise no one that the Archbishop, in opposition to a strong body of his brethren, concurred in the decision of the Privy Council in the former case; what his personal feeling with respect to the other decision has been could not well transpire. In addition to these and other discussions, upon which at least nominally he has had to form the most important decisions, he has seen as Archbishop of Canterbury the "Ecclesiastical Titles Bill" pass; also the Divorce Bill; and he has had to battle with those who in Parliament are striving for a revision of the Liturgy. During the period in which he has been Bishop and Archbishop there have been wrought many changes affecting the Church of England. In these difficult circumstances, if it cannot be said that he was a great leader; he was, at least, a discreet one, and discretion in such cases is of more avail than enterprise.

Who is to succeed him, and who is to succeed his successor? A Bishop in these days ought to be a man of sense as well as a man of learning; he ought to have general information, wide sympathies, benevolence, and liberality. There is still more that he ought not to have and to be. He ought not to be a man who wants to be a Bishop, who lays himself out for it, who cultivates his interest, who has his eye on the Bishopmakers, and walks about with the irrepressible consciousness of an undeveloped dignity. . . . A real man is wanted in these days. He must have a head, and he must have a heart, or he will soon be found out by any diocess in this country. If there is not much that a Bishop, and even an Archbishop, must do, there is much that he may do, for he may sacrifice himself wholly to the natural calls of his duty. . . . Whatever Parliament, Commissioners, and dignitaries may think, the whole question of Church Revenues is coming on again, and another Ecclesiastical Reform demands a sound adviser and a cordial co-operator. The Church affects higher principles than the State, and cannot consistently, or even safely, make a use of patronage which would be scandalous in the most worldly statesman. So far as regards its political position, the Church is on its trial, and its rulers must be men who can look ahead, see real dangers, despise idle alarms, resist importunity, and serve the Church, not their own family connections. For such posts the Premier will not "oblige a friend," dear as that friend may be.

(Daily News.)

[The Archbishop was conspicuous for his calm and gentle piety. His successor must be unconnected with the two great Church parties; he must not be addicted to governing over much; and he must be a man who understands his age, and its spiritual maladies and trials.]

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has passed peacefully away from the scene which he has long adorned with a calm and gentle piety. Bishops have been more honoured by the general body of their contemporaries than Dr. John Bird Sumner, and his death will rekindle the sentiments of reverence and esteem with which Christians of all orders have been accustomed to regard him.

The anomalous arrangement under which the most successful politician of the day gives chief pastors to the Church of England excites the admiration of Christendom; but the most light-hearted of Premiers will doubtless feel on this occasion that a very serious duty is cast upon him. Lord Palmerston has had a rare experience in bishop-making. Without looking across the Irish Channel, we may count up fourteen appointments of this class made under his administration. Objections, some of them well founded, have been made to certain tendencies perceptible in his nominations; but we think the quiet worshippers who make up the body of the Church would acknowledge that on the whole they had never better reason to be satisfied in this respect. Whatever ornamental acquirements the bishops of the present day may lack, they are men who regard the care of true religion as their chief business. It was not always so. For the high station now vacant however, the average bishop of the day will not in all respects suffice. There are defects which, though of comparatively small moment in the administration of a restricted diocese, the highest excellencies could not compensate in an Archbishop of Canterbury. If Lord Palmerston will on this occasion only look at things with his own eyes, and give the country the advantage of his practical sagacity, we shall all have reason to thank him.

We think it will be generally agreed that in these days it is not desirable that the Primate of all England should be a man prominently connected with either of the great Church parties. The opposite tendencies which are struggling in the bosom of the Established Church have their root deep in English history, and are stimulated by events of daily occurrence. . . .

Another evil to be guarded against is the choice of a bishop addicted to governing over much. . . .

It is not superfluous to add that the new Archbishop should be a man who understand his age, and especially its spiritual maladies, dangers, and trials. Happily there is reason to believe that we have bishops qualified to do this. Unfortunately there are others who have taken to many pains to prove that they do not, and are, moreover, inclined to worry and annoy those who do. Much of the efficiency of the Church of England in the present generation will depend on her power to win minds which, albeit Christian in tone, need the patience of sympathy while they struggle to the sun and centre of religious truth through the perplexities of modern thought. . . .

LITERATURE.

THE CAMPAIGN IN CHINA 1860.*

(From the Friend of India.)

THE author of this book is a clergyman, who served as Chaplain at the Head Quarters of the expeditionary force in China throughout the whole of the campaign. He seems to have been present on every occasion of interest and has published his account from notes taken at the time. It is of entirely a secular nature, the writer having abstained from all special mention of the working of his own department during the war. He has done so from motives which we regard as fantastical and absurd; viz. a fear of egotism and a disinclination unduly to magnify his office. We have little sympathy with the practice of constantly intruding into secular narrative, the particular phrases and reflections which belong to the writer's special calling; but on the other hand Mr. M'Ghee was surely bound to call attention to the working of "his department" and volunteer some evidence as to its character and efficiency.

The narrative commences with some notices of the overland route, so familiar to residents in India, and which ought to well known to those at home, from the numerous accounts of it which have appeared. Mr. M'Ghee landed at Hong-Kong of which, in spite of all the abuse heaped before it, he desires to give a good opinion, and instances all its natural beauties and other advantages. The troops, however, were soon embarked and not much time was left to think well or ill of Hong-Kong. Mr. M'Ghee thus alludes to Admiral Hope and Sir Hope Grant. We regret our China fleet is about to lose the former for a successor who is the most unpopular Admiral in the Navy.

Admiral Hope has made all the Naval arrangements with great skill, and has brought to bear all his energies of mind and body (and both are undoubtedly of a high order) upon his work: he looks in every detail himself, and goes through as much work as would kill most men six times over. Doubtless he is determined that, as far as he can, there shall be no failure this time: and from what I have seen of him I should say that he was one to whom, if England's navy ever wants a Commander-in-Chief, the honor of the country might be safely committed. It is from no feeling of personal liking that I have come to this conclusion: true, I have been introduced to him, but he makes it a point never even to return the salute of a military officer; and this in so marked a manner, that we soon learned never to salute him. He is a tall and large man, of commanding appearance and a handsome face; and as brave a sailor as ever trod the deck.—

Sir Hope Grant looks quite the cavalry soldier; his figure rather tall and slight in form, active and well-knit, and he sits that grey Arab pony, his favorite and a perfect picture, with the ease and grace of a finished horseman; his hat is severe, but his hand is light, and the little horse moves with full confidence. The General seems about fifty years of age, but as fresh and full of work as a man of thirty. His face usually wears a pleasant expression, and his manners are easy and affable; but there is a look about his mouth which suggests to you that his lips are often compressed, and seems to show an under-current of stronger feelings than those which usually appear on the surface. His high principle and kindness of heart are only really known to those who have been intimately acquainted with him; and I have seldom, if ever, met a man who have in the same degree the art of attaching to himself those who had served under him. His successful career in India is too vividly before the public mind, that I need speak of it. It is no mean praise to say that he shines in private as in public life, and his face never wears a happier expression than when, after his day of toil, he solaces himself with his violoncello, of which he is a perfect master, and draws forth from it sounds which, if you have a soul for music, will float for many a day in the ear of your memory, especially if you hear him play some of his own compositions. His courteous treatment of all, and the total absence of anything like self-assertion in his manner, could not but be favourably contrasted with the demeanour of the other chief.

Shanghai was soon reached and along the banks of the river they found American and European settlements occupying a mile and a half of frontage. The settlement is half a mile in depth; roads run through it at right angles, tastefully planted; the houses stand in compounds which are also planted, and there are numerous "stores" where you can buy everything you want, but no man will open his mouth under a dollar. People evidently don't go to China for change of air and consequently charge three times the price which an article costs at home. The country all round is a dead level of richly cultivated land. The native town lies higher up the river and on the same side. As the rebels had taken it a few years before it was not in a very flourishing condition. It was walled, surrounded by a fine moat and ornamented with the heads of a good many Chinamen, hung up in baskets near the gate as a terror to evil doers and for the praise of them that do well. To Pootoo and then to Victoria Bay and onwards to Hangkow formed the best route, from whence they weighed anchor for Pekin. On the 30th of July the fleet anchored at about ten miles from the Peiho forts. The disembarkation was effected without opposition—a serious error on the part of the Tartar authorities, since the right hand Fort commanded the entrance to the town of Petang, a place according to Mr. M'Ghee of superlative infamy, up to which the force was immediately obliged to advance. From Petang our troops proceeded to the town of Tanboo, which was so vigorously attacked that the Chinese soon sent in a flag of truce with the intimation that they'd rather not fight any more at present. They found it so very disagreeable. After its fall, letters were sent to the camp to be forwarded to Lord Elgin who sent his reply by Mr. Parkes, C.B., of whom Mr. M'Ghee speaks in these terms:—

There is no man in China so fit to deal with the Chinese as Mr. Parkes. He sees through their double dealings (if any man can fathom their deceit) with an eagle glance; he is as plucky as a true British bulldog, and meets their treachery and falsehood by open, honest, straightforward boldness and determination, which bothers your thorough rogue more than any thing else, as he imagines that you are playing the same game that he is. Mr. Parkes is thoroughly polite, but does not scruple if he finds the highest official in the realm dealing falsely, to tell him so; hence the mingled hatred and fear which his name inspires in the minds of all the governing powers in the country. He knows them, and they are quite aware that he does, and as conscious scoundrels they hate him in proportion. The usual methods of "managing" and "taming the fierceness of the Barbarians" are of no use with him;" he is thoroughly intractable." I much wish that every one of our officials in China were of the same stamp; we should then have little more trouble with the country."

The attack on the Takoo forts was directed by Sir R. Napier, and great interest was excited to watch the success of the first trial of the Armstrong guns. The first few were shot and burst in the water, but soon they got the range and then you could see the dust fly as the shell struck the battery. Still the Tartars stood to their guns bravely, and a perfect storm of matchlock and gingall balls was poured from the walls upon the storming and pontoon parties, but neither French nor English faltered for a moment. The ladders were eventually mounted with success and a terrible struggle ensued, the Tartars fighting with desperation against fearful odds, till their dead lay in heaps around their guns whilst numbers perished in their attempt to cross the river.

The expedition then sailed up the Peiho and approached Pekin. It was said that Lord Elgin had determined to proceed to the capital with an escort of 1,000 men, and the Chinese Commissioners stipulated that the artillery should remain behind. They then advanced to Hooseewoo from whence Mr. Parkes and his party, viz. Messrs. Loch, De Norman and Bowlby and Captain Brabazon proceeded to Tangchow. Finding a large army of Tartars in position on the further side they proceeded to demand the meaning of it. That meaning became obvious shortly afterwards. The treacherous Chinese were bringing up a large force with guns to converge upon the very spot which they had selected for us, pending negotiations. That spot, however, had not been adopted, and the Tartar guns did not effect the butchery which was contemplated. A struggle ensued and the Tartar cavalry fled leaving the ground strewed with dead and dying. In reward for this treachery some places were given up to be looted by the troops. The British soldier displayed in this instance a vast inferiority to the Indian troops, the Hong-Kong coolies, and the Indian camp-followers. The natives and Indians knew where to look for valuables and would turn a house inside out which the soldier was thinking how he should get in. At last the force reached Pekin under whose walls a large Tartar force was encamped. For a time no one could hear anything of the French and the cavalry. It was discovered that they had executed a flank march in our rear and had arrived at the Summer Palace which they found unoccupied, save by a guard of eunuchs. This seems to have been the only separation which occurred between the allied forces, temporary and accidental as it was. General Montauban assured Sir H. Grant that "nothing had been touched," but at the same time any number of richly jewelled watches were to be bought in the French camp with silk embroidery and gold. Here is a description of the palace:—

And now let us take a look at the palace i. e. at the imperial apartments. They were built as every Chinese house is, from the lowest to the highest, in what I must call the Countyard plan. You enter through a passage and one or two doors one of the state rooms furnished in the richest manner with tables and seats of black or very dark wood ebony or a wood of equal beauty—carved in the most elaborate manner so that figures and landscapes are made to stand out completely, and are often only attached to the back-ground by some one or two points which you do not see until you look for them. No more perfect display of the art of wood carving could be conceived. Wainscots of the same adorned the walls, while the seats and couches were draped with the richest silk embroidery all of the imperial yellow and adorned with dragons in gold.

We now come to the far-famed assault upon Pekin. A battery was erected behind one of the walls of the Temple of the Earth about 300 yards from the city. The sappers went to work under Colonel Mann, and a proclamation was issued threatening to bombard the town if the Anting gate was not given up within twenty-four hours. The second division under Sir R. Napier was told off for the assault, the first division was ordered under arms in reserve, but at this critical moment the Chinese gave in and the gate was surrendered. Then came the terrible anxiety about the fate of the six prisoners in the hands of the Chinese, till at length it was exchanged for a still more terrible certainty. Lieut. Anderson had become delirious and remained so with a few lucid intervals until his death which occurred on the ninth day of his imprisonment. Two days before his death his nails and fingers burst from the tightness of his cords and mortification set in, and the bones of his wrists were exposed. While he was alive worms were generated in his wounds and crawled over and eat into his body. Mr. De Norman and Mr. Bowlby, the Frenchman and the sowar were bound in a similar manner, and exposed to the sun and cold, water being poured upon their cords in order to tighten them. At night a soldier was placed on guard over each. If they spoke a word or asked for water, they were beaten and stamped upon. They were kicked about the head, and if they asked for anything to eat dirt was crammed down their throats. On the third day irons were put on their necks, wrists and ancles and they were carted away, and finally put to death. Mr. Parkes has given his own narrative (which is printed in this book) of his adventures and imprisonment. It is full of detail and includes a highly characteristic examination by the Chinese authorities with a view to extract from him an account of the position and prospects of the invading forces.

Then came the funeral of the unfortunate men who had been so cruelly murdered, viz. Messrs. Bowlby, Anderson, De Norman and private Phipps. Mr. M'Ghee read the Funeral service, but the priest of the Russian Church requested to be permitted to take part in the service. The treachery to which they had fallen victims was the crime of Sangkolinsin and Prince of I., the latter being the prime mover in the negotiations at Hooseewoo and Tungchow under cover of which Sangkolinsin arranged the attack to which allusion has been made. Mr. M'Ghee has printed several of the memorials which were found at the Imperial Palace and which are extremely interesting as they illustrate the views of men in power in reference to the English and the arguments which were used to induce the Emperor to adopt the policy which he pursued.

The work of retribution began shortly afterwards, and the burning of the palace is forcibly described.

Soon the wreath becomes a volume, a great black mass, outburst a hundred flames, the smoke obscures the sun, and temple, palace buildings and all, hallowed by age, if age can hallow, and by beauty, if it can make sacred, are swept to destruction, with all their contents; monuments of imperial taste and luxury. A pang of sorrow seizes upon you, you cannot help it, no eyes will ever again gaze upon those buildings which have been doubtless the admiration of ages, records of bygone skill and taste, of which the world contains not the like. You have seen them once and for ever, they are dead and are gone, men cannot reproduce them. You turn away from the sight; but before you arises the vision of a sad, solemn, slow procession. Mark that most touching sight, the dashing charger led, not ridden: the saddle is empty, the lost is in the stirrup, but it is empty also; the link that filled it forms now a part of the skeleton that lies in the coffin on that green carriage. You saw that sight two days ago, you see a vision of it now, you turn back and gaze with satisfaction on the ruins from which you had hidden your face and say "Yes, thank God, we can make them feel something of the measure of their guilt; and if there were another building left to burn, you would carry the brand to it yourself."

What may be the ultimate effect of the advance upon Pekin upon the present dynasty it is impossible to foretell. Two short years only have elapsed, and we take to supporting it as the only means of maintaining Chinese society in a sufficient state of unity and preservation to enable trade to be carried on with them. We cite the following passage of Mr. M'Ghee's book upon the Taipings to shew the sort of feelings with regard to them which are now altogether exploded.

Though I am not one of those who call the Taipings Christians, yet I am sure that their religion is intended by them for Christianity; and that there is a good deal that is Christian about it, and I believe that they detest images, which is a good thing and that they circulate the scriptures and profess their anxiety to learn the way of God more perfectly; and I feel convinced that should they gain the ascendancy in China, there will be such an opening for the spread of Christianity as there has not been on earth since the days of Constantine.

The remainder of narrative is devoted to the description of Pekin, the Action, the Signing of the Convention and various little incidents and anecdotes connected with the stay of our troops, for which we must refer the reader to the volume itself.

* How we got to Peking; a Narrative of the Campaign in China of 1860. By the Rev. E. J. L. M'Ghee, Chaplain to the Forces, and to His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle. With illustrations. London: Richard Bentley, 1862.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Glue Pots and Brushes	1	1	
Some excellent Scotch Glue	1	1	
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Total number of Tools in each box	64	56	27

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THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Shirtings, Long Cloths, Madapollams, Jaconets, Twist, &c. &c.

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